Mashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality:

S. C. MERCEH, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT 17, 1862.

A Two-Edged Weapon.

We must admit that those champions of Southern Rights, John Moroan, Brago and Kinny Surra, are a bold set of fellaws; and if andacity were the only qualifications necessary to constitute great men, these men undoubtedly fitl the bill. The latest intelligence from these fellows is, that they have armed and equipped our HUNDRED NEGROES FOR MIL-PEARY SERVICE! Good Heavens! What more startling than this could be imagined? These men who have been howling in anticipation of the arming of slaves by the Federal Government-who have been drawing the most horrid and revolting pictures of slave insucrections-who have been endeavoring to persuade the people of Tennessee and Kentucky, that they regarded the arming of negroes to fight against white men as the worst crime imaginable-these very men are now putting weapons of death into the hands of slaves to cut the throats of men who dare stand up and defend the the flag of the Union from their housetops. A negro is good enough to stab a loyal man with a corn-knife or Arkansas tooth-pick; a slave is just the thing to fire the house or steal the horse of a Unionist; and if a woman be violated, or a child murdered, why nobody suffered but a "Yankee" or a "Lincolnite," and who cares? We suppose that nobody will have the hardihood to deny that the rebels have used the slaves as mildiers wherever they could do it profitsbly. In Virginia negro sharp-shooters were a strong arm of the rebels, and many of Berdan's Sharp-shooters were tilled and wounded by these slaves. Perhaps the rebels are right in employing whatever instruments promise to be useful in the attainments of their grand purpose-success. Men who are in earnest look mainly at success. But still this army of slaves to overthrow the government, is a bold step. It is an amazingly bold one, we confess. Suppose the Government should copelude that it is as proper to use negroes to sustain the Union as it is to employ them to break it up ! Suppose the loyal twenty-three millions should say that it is no worse to employ a negro to kill a rebel, than it is to employ him to murder a loyal, law-abiding man Is anybody such a fool as to imagine that the nation will allow rebels to employ their miserable, degraded negroes to overthrow the noblest government in the conspirators their own poisoned weaa two edged knife, and cuts both ways. Remember the a wfol massacre of whites in Minnesota by Indian

the hellish deed by the emissarles of the Confederacy. The blood of more than five hundred men, women and children tomahawked, scalped, and burned alive, calls to us for yengeance. You are their murderers, and their spirits plead with the government of traitors. God against you. And now with the dark tri-barred flag you come among us Expected Battle Near Cincinnati. and arm negroes to break up the Union! Climax of infamy and villainy! Again we say, beware, lest this weapon, this cup of cunningly brewed poison "return to plague the inventors."

The Question.

Shall men who are either deceivers or deceived; who are either the authors of that monstrons imposture, the Southern rebellion, or its victims, show more determination and more courage than those who believe that the government should be sustained and the Union preserved? Here is the question of the day, loyal citizens, officers and soldiers, which you are called on to answer, and cemember that your answer, which must be given not in words only, but in actions, will affect not your happiness only, but that of your children for generations to come. Shall we let go the government and be dashed wildly and madly ation, which for thousands of years has been strewn with the wrecks of human happiness? Shall we the loyal crew and passengers, softer a handful of mutineers to overpower us, and taking command of our yeasel carry us no man knows whither? Certainly If we are so sweak, so oh multitudes, delude yourselves with the hope that your children by industry. and talent may obtain wealth and honor, and political station. That dream comes not again to you, nor to your children. Slaves you have tamely chosen who determined to destroy your government when they could no longer central it. Loyal men, your numbers, your the ranks. These should be in readiness strength, and all your resources are so for action, in case of emergency. greatly superior to those of the disloyal, that we can scarcely institute a comparison between them; but of what use are all these advantages unless you use them. General Grant's army is being rapidly zealously, carnestly, cothusiastically, Yes, use them as though your wives and news to the country to hear that the votchildren embraced you before you went crans of Donelson and Shiloh have out to battle and implored you to save them from this black, this infamous, this ernel, this causeless, this inferest rebelfrom Bemember that the great apostle can be guilty of -Taking the chair at a batic feats -For a man to revolve to his of democracy said that the "price of public meeting.

liberty was not mere physical power nor. talent, but eternal vigilance." Awake From Europe-American Affaira in then, and shake off those unseemly dewdrops which dim and rust your armor. Be strong and quit yourselves like men. The immense power of the loyal people has actually been prejudicial to us, for it dispatches. Our files, however, contain has made us so sure of soucess that we have never put forth our strength. Gird on your armor, and be strong and quit yourselves like men-like soldiers of the most glorious cause that ever won the hearts of mankind. Fight for nationality; fight for the peace and happiness of every citizen of this Republic

Those sanguine individuals in this city, who indulge themselves in the delightful dream that it will soon return under the power of the rebel army, would have their desires greatly moderated did their poetic temperaments ever allow them to exercise their sober judgments. But we will take the liberty of asking them a few plain questions, which they may find it profitable to answer. Suppose the rebel army, then, were to regain possession of Nashville, what would be the effect on the prosperity of the city, and the comfort of its citizens? Whence would they get their merchandize and wearing apparrel for winter, which is gradually coming on? Whence would come the salt, sugar, meat, breadstuffs, etc.? These are necessarice, but every one knows they will be entirely cut off Government of their fathers, and unfurl from this market should the city be retaken, and an amount of suffering most follow among all classes, which would hardly be compensated for by the hoisting of that flag on the Capitol, whose triple "bars" aptly symbolize war, pestilence and famine. No doubt one great reason, perhaps the great reason why, the rebels are endavoring to march their forces into loyal territory, is to supply with necessary food and clothing their ragged, half-fed and desperate soldiers But why mrge these practical thoughts on the attention of men who are the victims of delasion, which sacrifice the comfort and the happiness, the lives and liberties of millions, to place power and splender in the possession of a few tyrants. Alas, that mankind are so slow to learn by experience!

The first accounts from Frederick stated that the Rebels were paying gold. and United States notes for all the provisions, etc., which they got from the people. We thought the statement was exceedingly doubtful, as gold and Greenbacks cannot be very abundant in the Confederacy, however eager its deluded and impoverished people may be to get hold of either. It turns out that the Rebels, instead of paying for their seizures in the simon pure stuff, gave worthless Virginia, South Carolina and Confederate money, of which the two first are nominally at some sixty cents disvalue at all. Two large shoe stores in pons? Rebels, beware! This is Frederick belonging to Union men were completely emptied, and the goods paid for in Confederate scrip. Every man suffered like the rest of the country, from savages who were incited to perpetrate as the scrip is worth no more than so much brown paper. It is regarded as worthless by business men here who are rebels; and even in Richmond it is accepted by the people solely for the reason that to refuse it is evidence of treason to

We take the following from the Uncinnati Gazette of the 11th instant. We do not think that the anticipated fight will take place. We do not believe that this is designed by the rebels:

It is possible that fighting may comprobable that before this reaches our city readers, the roar of atillery may be heard from the Kentucky hills. This would naturally create excitement in the city, and under such circumstances it would be unreasonable to expect people who have never been "under fire," or within hearing distance of the enemy's guns, to be otherwise than excited; but it is nuportant that our citizens should keep col; and especially that there should be no panie. We have a large army of brave and determined men between the city and the robels; our troops are commanded by experienced and courageous officers, and we have every reason, in the event of an attack, to anticipate favorable results. Between the hour at which we write and daylight, several regiments of veteran troops, will swell the columns ont upon a sea of turbulence and desper- | that now stand in line of battle, ready to meet the invaders : and we anticipate, not only a repulse of the enemy, but a signal victory over the rebels. This is written under the impression that the rebels will attack this morning. The indications last evening seemed to warrant this conclusion. If an attack is not made to-day, it is believed it will not be made at all upon our fortifications; and unmanly as to permit this great wrong it is probable there would be no lighting to be done, the saddest future awaits us in this vicinity, unless our army should that ever befel a nation. No more then, assume the offensive. The demonstrations in front, however, may be to cover an attempt, on the part of the rebels, to cross the river above or below the city; but this contingency is embraced in the defensive programme of the military authorities, and whether the enemy make a direct movement against the city; or undertake to cross above or below, they will to be, and slaves and vassals you will be be promptly met. In case of cannonadassuredly to those bad and ambitious men isg this morning, then, let the people

There are, doubtless, a great many guns in the city that will not be useed in

The Chicago Tollars of Monday says We learn from the best authority that concentrated upon an important line for active operations. It will be cheering shaken oil their enforced lethargy, and are once moving against the loc.

What is the most daring theft a mun

From the New York, Perc. A upon.

England. foreign mails by the Asia bring us London papers to the 23d of August. The principal points of the news have already been given in our telegraphic some interesting items relating to American affairs and the late movements of

The London Times of the 22d of Auscust publishes a full report of Wendell 'hillips' speech at the Emancipation Celebration in Abington, Massachusetts, with the explanation that it is given "as a proof of the growing unpopularity of the war, and the re-appearance of free discussion." All the Lordon papers publish Jeff. Davis' threats of reprisals against the officers of Popo's artay. The usual assortment of bitter com-

ents upon our war appears in the Dar-Here is a passage:
"Hitherto the Union sentiment in the North has been strong enough, in the absence of any severe trial, to produce a practical unanimity in the prosecution of the war. The Federals believed themselves powerful enough to put down the onfederates in thirty days or so. They knew they were twenty millions against ten, and they had the monopoly of com-merce by the command of the sea. So for a time it was North against South-Government against rehels-without much intermixture of deeper principles. The first thing was to restore the Union and reconstruct the United States in the eyes of the world; after which it would be time enough to debate the questions arising out of the war. The war, therefore, was popular, but that period of its popularity is now over. The subjection of the South is seen to be something very different from the mere suppression of a local insurrection by the forces of the Government. It is a work calling for efforts which nothing but deep conviction can dictate, and which, according to

The letters of Mr. Mackay from New York are taken by the Times as the text for these reflections.

ble after all."

every probability, would be impractica-

LOYAL AMERICANS IN ECDOPE.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Past, describing "the Northerners in London," says : "The golemonchevic of our press and

public continues to afford great entertainment, not unmixed with another feeling, which need not be defined, to the friends of the Federals in London. At a time when the eulogists of the Confederates are representing the Unionists as bankrupt in purse and broken in spirit, the agents of the North are quietly buying in London, with each in hand-not with shinplasters or other monetary make-shifts, but golden sovereigns and Bank of England notes-large quantities of indigo for the uniforms of armies to be raised next year, and for years after that again, if it should be necessary. The Roman S-nate, calmly parceling out and vending the field on which lay encamped the victorious legions of Hannibal, after Cannie, were but an accurate type of the resolution and of the ability of the North to maintain unfractured the heritage of the founders of the Republic one and indivisible.

Lord BROTOHAM had discountenanced intervention in American affairs, in a speech delivered at Scarborough. He

It is impossible to deny, it cannot even

he doubted, that Scarborough, the queen

of watering places - [applause] - has knows that this was downright robbery, the prevalence of distress at this time. hope and trust that that distress may not last long. Of one thing I am certain, that no stop can be put to it by us, or put to what is still more deplerable to contemplate than even the distress from which we ourselves are suffering -1 mean the dreadful state in which our kinsmen of the United States are placed. I say I am certain of this, because we find one part of the States fighting for separation and independence, and the other part struggling for conquest-we flud them involved in the unexampled horrors of civil war. I hope for their sake, as well as for the sake of France and England, and Belgium and the rest of the world, that this state of affairs is not to have a long duration. But I know, I feel confident-as confident as I have a right in monce over the river this morning. It is this free country to think of the past, the present and the future-that unless the most absolute neutrality on the part of England and France-and still more of England than of France-(applause) -without even intervention by recognizing the South, which is an expedient recommended-is regarded, the greatest hardships, instead of any good, would be done; and the greatest likelihood would there be of their continuing the horrible contest. In the present state of distress, there is a most remarkable and gratifying circumstance to be reflected upon-the conduct of the working classes. [Hear, hear, and applause. | Nothing can exceed that noble determination of those classes. even when they are suffering most bitterly, to abide by the law, to complain of no one for not promptly relieving them, to perform such operations as they are still enabled to do, to carry into effect all the means—the means of saving—and even to combine improvement with saving in order to keep themselves as long as possible from receiving relief from the parish. They have done all they can do o subsist without appealing for aid to the parish, trusting to Providence to make the duration of their suffering as short

The London Morning Herald denounce es the continued violation of the laws of nations by the United States navy, and complains of Earl Russell's apathy.

FURTAGE RESEL MOVIMENTS IN KEN-TUCKY .- Afgentleman living near Springfield in this State, ten miles from Lebanon, relates that on Tuesday night about 4,000 rebels-infantry, cavalry, and are tillery-encamped upon his farm. The next morning they took possession of Dr. 'almer's place, four miles from Springfield, in the direction of Labanon. They subsisted upon the people and gathered up all the horses and negroes they could find in their progress. They had no less than a hundred negroes with them all armed for military service. They were probably bound to Lebanon to join the three regiments, two from Louisiana and one from Georgia, that arrived there on Tuesday evening, and the combination would give a force of about seven thousand men. Whether the intention of the combined forces is to await at Lebanon the arrival of Brang, we of course cannot undertake

What is the most wonderful of scro-

to say .- Louisville Jourant.

Debt und Resources of the United

A few days since we gave the officia figures of our public debt, and deduced from them the probable expenditure the current year ending 1st of July 15 The debt of 1st of July, 1862, we know to be five hundred and four and a hall millions after deducting the money subjecteo draft then in the Treasury. National debt on the lat of July, 1801 we fixed at sig hundred and twenty-sig millions, after applying the ordinary revsome of the year, and the expected procords of the direct tax. This estimate is not a conjecture or a prophecy, but a

calculation having the facts and figure of our last sixteen months experience for The debt of last July divided by the leyal population, makes the burden of the principal \$21,93, and the annual interest 92 cents percapilar. The estimate debt of 1st of July, 1863, would be \$27.26 for the principal, and \$1.141n-

ultimate redemption of the debt, aronow to be discussed. Let us first get some idea of the weight ar pressure of this

The National debt, in 1816, was 327 millions, the population St. miftions. the burden of the principal was, there fore, \$14 81, and of the annual interest 90 couts per capita and the resources or wealth of the country, estimate by the best data that we can command, stood at amounts ranging from \$195 to \$300 per opite during the period of twenty years n which its interest was paid and the principal was reimbursed. In valuation of the property of its country being as we estimated it, about \$250 in 1816, \$195 in 1820 and \$300 in 1830, at the market prices of the respective dates. This debt was reduced t less than 8 millions in 1832, and entire ly extinguished in 1835. This estimate of the National resources, therefore, sufficiently covers the period with which we are concerned. And it will be recol lected that this debt and its interest was entirely extinguished without resort to direct taxation. The country bore the burden certainly, but never felt its weight. The customs and public lands paid it. The charge of the former he ng compensated by the protection it af forded to the industry of the people, and the cost of the latter fully repaid to the purchasers in value received for their utlay. The country grew rich in these twenty years. The accumulated wealth

opulation Now let us compare our debt of the 1st July last. Its principal, as already stated, is \$21.00, its annual interest 92 cents, and the value of the property of the oyal States, per capita, according to the ensus of 1860, \$477, after deducting the alue of the slaves of the loyal Slave States, whom we must treat as producers and consumers of wealth for the purposes of this inquiry. Here then we have an increased debt of 48 per centan increased annual interest of 2.1-5 per cent, and an increased wealth to meet this debt and interest of 93 per cent, per capita, if we compare the wealth of 186 with the average wealth or resource the period from 1816 to 1835. In other words the debt is less than one half greater, the interest one-fortieth greater, and the resources within a traction of double, per head. Thus we have the means for discharging our present debt in 15 years, at the same rate of pressure. in the 20 years taken for the extinguish ment of the debt of 1816.

being 50 per cent, per head of the total

But in addition to this burden of the debt, we must add the ordinary expenses of the Government; and if we appropri ate the ordinary revenue to this objecthe expenditure rises by that much above the burden of taxation in the former peried. If we put this at 60 millions year it adds 630 millions in fifteen years which requires thirty-four years to discharge our present debt, this enhanced with the same case that the deld of 1819 was beene and discharged. We me an that 04,000,000 of debt, and 60 millions of or linary annual expenditure can be met and paid as easily now in thirty four years as the national burden of 127 million and current expenditure, were borne by tween the years 1816 and 1835.

By the same rule of calculation, the debt of July, 1863, with the added 60 millions a year for ordinary expenses, it would require fifty five years for its exinguishment, without greater pressure upon the resources of the country (suposing them to be greater than they are o-day; than in the period with which

we are here comparing it. We cannot without great labor, ascertain the ordinary expenditure of the Government for the last fiscal year, because we cannot readily separate the ordinary from the extraordinary expenses of the Army and Navy. Mr. Buchanan's last fiscal year is charged with sixty The income millions of expenditure. from customs alone from 1st of January to 1st of July last-six months - amounts to \$33,304,f13. We assume that these receipts indicate a sufficient provision for all our Covernment expenses except those of the rebellion. Our next assump-tion is, that one way of other, this civil war will be ended by the Ist of July, 1863. Our last assumption is that the debt will then be six hundred and twenty-six millions.

Now dedicating the revenues of the Nation, seising from customs, public lands and miscellaneous sources, to the ordinary expenditures of the Government, we propose to pay off the delt of six hundred and twenty-six millions in sixteen years, by direct taxes. Let us see what the burden will be.

The interest of the year 1863 will be 26,000,000, if the debt shall consist of like proportions of funded and unfunded debt, the latter without interest, that is, \$186,000,000 of demand notes, and a like increase of the loans at their respective rates of interest. Let us appropriate but \$39,000,000 a year to the principal. The tax to meet it and the interest will be \$65,000,000 the first year of the term; in the fifth year, S5s, 740,000; in the tenth year, \$50,550,000; in the differenth year, \$42,276,000, and in the sixteenth, \$40,638,000 will estinguish the debt. Here we begin with \$65,000, 000 and end with \$11,000,000. Roughly stated, an average of \$12,000,000 or \$4%. 000,000 per annum of expenditure on secount of a debt of \$626,000,000 will in in the land.

ixteen years extinguish it Is there either bankruptcy or a heavy burden in this upon a population that now counts (wenty-three millions of the most enterprising people in the elvilized

debt of Great Britain for the year 1861 | public. was \$127,605,701—equal to \$4 to jet.

From all of which we have more that constructs of tobacco will, for the coming year, have no constitut full fact about was \$127,605,701-equal to \$4 30 per quite. The interest of the French na-

The direct tax now about to be laid will robably yield in its first year three or four times the amount required aftenward to reduce and extinguel our debt in the time we have supposed, and may be proportionally abuted thereafter. Give us pence-we do not say prosperity, for we stopped to insher to us a greater prosper

Hy than we have ever before known-and all our lalarm about hankrupter. Nather al and individual, will pass away loke troubled dream -N. P. Jimes.

CONCERNING TOBACCO

The Play and some That as offers

rd by the wax. TUNGO TENLA

The payment of the interest, and the allocatitle interest to those who enjoy a acquaintanouship with "the weed!" and who would not without grumbling, ome deprived of their fasorite eights or accustomed quids. has acquired a habit of smolling, an who doars as much upon his cigar after breakfast as he does upon his coffee at breakfast - who extracts real satisfaction from the hurning luxury between his lips-place a man of these qualities where he shall be totally deprived of his smokes," and, ten in one, he will soon become as sour as butterwills, would as discontented as a high-spirited relabushwhacker" in Fort Lafayotte. Every effort to make him a happy mortal will end in vanity; every attempt to make him bury all remembrance of the comfort he once drew from the sweet Havana, will prove useless, "Give me time, and the Macvel to his auni Tabifly, " good dinner, and after it a good cieur, and I will serve you such a sun-shing sheet of reverse, all twisted out of the smake, as will make your kind old heart Such is the marvelous influence upon the heart and brain exercised by that often much abused artists of appayment, to-wit the clear.

And now for facts and figures. The average importation of segars for the fast five years has been nearly 350,000,000. About one-fifth of these (111,000,000) was re-exported, leaving the number of foreign manufactured segace consumed in this country more than 400,000,000. the same space of time 200,000,000 or domestic segers (20,000 to every case of lobacco) have been manufacturad and onsumed. The new tariff, which will probably exclude from the market all segars of German make, it is expected to increase the domestic manufacture to the extent of 100,000,000 of segars annually

The leaf from which 'plug' is manufactured is raised exclusively in Kenother States is not adapted to this branch of the trade. The States above named produce yearly about 50,000 hogsheads of inspected and uninspected tobacco, averaging 1,300 pounds each, or 08,000; 000 pounds in the aggregate. Of this at Over 3,000,000 of this are sent Anatralia, where it meets with a ready sale. Camada and other British provinannual experiation to Great Britain and her dependencies reach as high as 10,000 a 000 pounds, valued at \$1,500,000. The adtion to this \$2,000,000 pound ported every year to Cormany, Bottond. West Indies and Bouth America

200,000 boxes (100 pounds each) of this which whole companies can sleep with tohacco every year, restiance, \$5,000,000 | comfort. The wagons were used to haul One-third of this amount at least, is sold | forage, the fen tarpaulins of a regiment for foreign consumption.

is exclusively used, the wrappers being family were mounted on horses with bri-made of domestic tobacco and the filters dies improvised from ropes and the like. of imported material. New York Ohio, The whole force moved speedily up the Connections and Massachusetts almost valley of the Sequatchie river, and were exclusively produce this domestic leaf. | at Priceville on the 30th of August. Pennsylvania fornishes the market with | On the same day a large force was oune, but the quantity is comparatively | thrown forward toward McMinnville and The coup for the present season | Nashville from Pikeville. will be unusually large, so there will be cavalry made an advance far towards m falling off in that direction. Missous | McMinnville, and one or two smart skirri, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennosser and Virginia, in spite of the war, will forward from that point. In the meanand a large supply of smoking and time the rest of the rebel army was chewing tobarco into the market. The moving northeast toward Cassville, and, avers of place and fine cut, therefore, on the 1st of September, the advance need not despair for some time to come, reached the mountains at Cassyille, hav-They can continue to chen to their ing ascended by the 'Grassy Cave' read,

material (unmanufactured leaf) has ad- lowed the main army. Positive infortohacco has advanced one hundred per The incoming tax, which is to take effect on the first of September, will advance the price of cliewing and smoking tobaccostill further to the exhas been no diminution in the sales, either at wholesale or retail. The increase fillers) after the tax shall have been imthat on Havena and Yara about the same This, plainty, is no small increase over

former prices, and yet dealers to the trade are confident that, massmuch as the tariff will entirely destroy the importaion of German vegars and probably lessen the importation from Cola of Havanue, a greater imperus will be given to demostic manufactors and that the buriness generally will be as lively and profitable for the cosming year as it has been during any previous year. A great majority of those engaged in the business act patriotically in the premises, and are willing to pay more for summanufactured although depending in a great measure, leaf than formerly, and thus aid the Government to meeting its expen-Consumers will, after the first of September, be not a little surprised to find that the retail prices of segme will ad- ance. yance but little, if any. It is the intenlion of manufacturers to put the same material, after the tax shall have come into operation, helo domentic ocyara asthey have been doing for years past, and not to advance the price if possible: and, if necessary, to advance it so slightly that consumers will not feel it to be burensome or disagreeably exacting

Within the past year the retail trade has been unusually brisk. Men will be duling in "the wood," albeit there is war to the land. The highest priced again nell as routily avecurant as for penny sers" there Is no falling off in the are of them. There is a great coarrier of follows street as a worthy substitute and The interest and management of the his cheerfully accepted by the perinful

The interest of our either the qualify, quantity or price of

Perm the Londontile Zournal

The Movements of the Rebel Brugg. A ressonable doubt no longer exists that the whole of the rybel army of Gen. Brazion Bragg is now in Kentucky. The movements of the corps of Brage's only need to have there was expenses army under General Kirby Smith are stopped to insure to us a greater moreoner. I known to our readers as far as we have been able to obtain information of them. We have lately been put in possession of acts which establish beyond doubt that the two other corps of the same army have also entered the State. We briefly publish these facts for the benefit of our readers, adding that they are obtained from most reliable authority. Our readers are also acquainted with the fact that Gen. Buell's positions at Battle Creek Huntaville, and McMinnville, have been vacuated by that admirable office Many newspapers, ignorant of the rebel merements, have blamed Gen. Burll for Pine Havresacks, Author is a business upon which they his inaction, and his late retrogressive

General Bragg massed his army at

Chattenooga and Knoxville, East Tenmesses. The column or corps under Gen Cirby Smith succeeded in Hanking Gen S. W. Morgan, and, with but one battle of any consequence, that of Tazewell, effected the design of getting into his year and thence further into Kentucky All the details of this movement are famillar to our readers. The other two corps have moved with equal secrecy and effect and are new attempting naction with Smith. The army of Maor-General Bragg is divided into three ad armee under Major Generals Wm. Harder, Leonidas Polk, and Kirby Smith Each of these corps would name ber about 15 000 men if the regiments were full; but it is not probable, that, of this whole army, 40,000 effective infantry can be brought into notion. The cavalry force of the two corps under Hardee and Polk is estimated at 5,000, and it is known that they have each three batteics of light artillery, and several pieces of heavy guns. Among the division commanders in Hardee's corps, are S. B. Buckner, Henry W. Hilliard, and a Brigadler General Slaughter. This Slaughter we cannot call to mind, and it has been aggested to us that Savage of Tennessee. a meant. With Buckner our readers are familiar. It is rumored that he has been made a Major General. There is little doubt that he commands a division of this army, organized to penetrate a country with which he is intimately acquainfed, and to which, it were useless to deny, Groceries & Provisions, has a wide-spread, and cvil influence r certain classes of people. Cheatham, Tennessee, Anderson, of Pennsacota otoriety, and Maney, of Tennessee, have ixisions in Polk's corps.

With two corps of this army thus or on or about the 22d of August, crossed the Tennessee river at Harrison, a few miles above Chattanooga, the stream at that time being easily forded. On the tucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennes- evening of the 27th of August he had see and Missouri. Tobacco grown in marched westward by the mountain road to Dunlap. At the time of reaching this point, our informant first saw them, and, by lying in the bushes near the town, marked them go by. He counted forty pieces of Betd artillery, five regiments o cavalry, and thirty-six regiments of infactory, the vanks of which appeared to him to be nearly or quite full. He reprethe cavalry well mounted The batteries were very complete, all the appointments being new and tall. The regimores moved with but three wagons or no baggage. The troops were provit ded with targe tarpauting, which they New York city wills on an average stretched from tree to tree, and under taking up but little room. The men MACKEREL In the manufacture of segate seed leaf lived off the country. Many of the in-

mishes were had with our troops thrown while the force thrown toward McMinn-Within the past year the price of raw | ville was suddenly withdrawn and folvanced lifty, while chewing and smoking mation of this movement reached Gen-Bush on September 2d.

Smull has increased sixteen per - Gen Brang entered Kentucky at Albany, Clinion county, on the 5th of the present month. It is understood that he had designs against Bowling-Green, and moved on toward the Cumberland river. He crossed this stream on the 6th or 7th

in all probability the latter date. This is the last definite account which we in Cuba tobacco (used exclusively for have of him. He found his designs against Lowling-Green frustrated, and is posed, will be ninety-five per cent and | understood to have moved northward toward Columbia, in Adair county. He is now said to be in that vicinity, and, from all the information we have from other No. 71 East Side Public Square sources, this surmise is not no improbable

It is likely that Brazz, at the head of his large force, is to combine with Kirhy Smith and Homphrey Marshall. Or course the combined force will be formidable in numbers and discipline. But let the people of Louisville, whilst rigcrously duling their whole duty in the way of full preparation, remain calm importurbable, and fearless, as well as resolved, remembering that their safety, as it should, upon their own exertions, is vigilantly and keenly watched over by the military power of the Government to which they owe and render their affect

Why is a young lady like a bill of extled" when she arrives at maturity.

Men Adrertisements.

Wednesday Drening Sept. 17. 1862. NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!

ROBERT MACAIRE 150 King AN ORTHO MARIN

Bycon-11200 in side, in an Table

N. DERBY, No. 56, College Street.

Officers' Fine Dress & Fatigue

INTFORMS

Splendid Assortment of Fine Milltary Condy,

COMPLETE OUTFITS

FOR OFFICERS,

Pine Trunks, (Copper Rivered,) Fine Vallies,

French Canteens, 3 Row Gold Embroidered SHOULDER STRAPS.

Fine Embroideries, of all kinds, Gold Buttons. Silk Rubber Coats, Rubber Blankets,

All styles Papen Cornans; Bearps and Tamminos, all kinds; Sing and Buntino PLACE; FIRE CASHMERE SRIES; LINES SHIRTS, GAUER SILK, GAUER MERING and LISLE TOREAD UNDERSHIRTS; DRAB and BUFF GAUNTLETTS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

GRIFFITH & PARSONS

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESADE DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES.

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

DRIED BEEF.

HAMS, BACON SIDES.

SHOULDERS,

COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS.

sents that the men were well armed and | Mustard, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs,

NATLS,

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE,

SOAPS, CANDLES,

Whitefish, Herrings,

BROOMS, BUCKETS,

COARSE& FINE SALT.

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

CANDIES, FRUITS, WINES, ROBACK BITTERS,

Suttlers' Goods of all Kinds,

of such sydner actions arriving daily, purchased tio: Carti, and sold at small profit.

Call and Sec.

GRIFFITH & PARSONS. No I COLLEGE OF , NAMED ILE, TORK

GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND HETAIL. We have a large 1-0 or

READY-MADE CLOTHING the Persons which anything of the my for the queen hing winders use, would do well in another or size while they see. We have also a large or live 'thousand.

MINCLASS & HON. GROVER & BAKER'S

SI WING MACHINES FOR SALE.

MACHINE NEEDLES For Grover & Buker's, Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe Machines, ALSO, MACHINE OIL,

And every thing purishing to Sewing Machines All Kinds of MACHINES REPAIRED. W. FREEZEAN's Wall Paper Store, Cor., Papelerick

BY P. SPARKS.

Recruits Wanted! PARTIES RECEIPE ARE WARRED FOR A Battery "A," First Tonuessee Artillery,

will will program the regular BOUNTY, Ho-ry, and Chaking. In addition, THURK BOILLARS, your is an question and in the re-cording edges.

One must done below the tity Holds. BELTING -LEATHER AND GUM, for

WINDOW SASH, AND GLASS, for WM LYON